



**POLICY REPORT
PUBLIC SAFETY**

Report Date: April 18, 2017
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Meeting Date: May 2, 2017

TO: Vancouver City Council
FROM: Fire Chief and General Manager of Fire and Rescue Services
SUBJECT: Amendments to the 2015 Fire By-law

RECOMMENDATION

- A. THAT Council approve the amendments to the 2015 Fire By-law generally as provided in Appendix A.
- B. THAT Council approve consequential amendments to the Ticket Offences By-law generally as provided in Appendix B, to reflect the additional offences of the Fire By-law.
- C. THAT Council receive for information a report on future requirements for a radio antennae system in buildings.
- D. THAT the Director of Legal Services be instructed to bring forward for consideration by Council, By-laws generally in accordance with Appendices A and B to take effect upon enactment.

REPORT SUMMARY

This report recommends amendments to the Fire By-law and amendments to the Ticket Offences By-law that will provide for increased safety for citizens, and other amendments that will increase efficiency in administration. Changes include a requirement for the retroactive installation of carbon monoxide alarms in all homes that may be subject to the spread of lethal carbon monoxide gas from malfunctioning appliances. Also, the proposed harmonization with the BC Fire Code regarding smoke alarms will facilitate the installation of them in older buildings.

COUNCIL AUTHORITY/PREVIOUS DECISIONS

Under Section 311 of the Vancouver Charter, Council may make By-laws to maintain acceptable standards for fire safety in buildings and facilities within the city and within the scope of the provincial Fire Services Act.

Section 306 (w) of the Vancouver Charter provides that Council may make by-laws adopting, by reference, any codes relating to fire safety.

Fire By-law 11312 was adopted by Council on July 21, 2015.

A housekeeping amendment was passed by Council on November, 2016 to reinstate the requirement for out-of-service underground storage tanks to be removed from the ground.

CITY MANAGER'S/GENERAL MANAGER'S COMMENTS

The City Manager and General Manager of Fire and Rescue Services recommend approval of Recommendations A to D.

REPORT

Background/Context

The 2015 Fire By-law 11312 was the result of an extensive regulatory review for the purpose of modernization and harmonization with the Provincial Fire Code. Many unique-to-Vancouver provisions were determined to be either no longer required, or already implemented with the adoption of the Provincial Fire Code. The remaining unique-to-Vancouver provisions that were identified as consistent with Council objectives were retained.

Amendments to the Fire By-law are now proposed which will serve to further protect people and property, as well as ensure the efficient administration of the By-law.

The significant amendments proposed are:

1. Requirement for carbon monoxide alarms in existing dwelling units.
2. Smoke alarm in older homes permitted to be battery-operated.

Minor and housekeeping amendments proposed are:

1. Deletion of operations manuals for high buildings
2. New reference to all-hazards emergency plans
3. Roman candle fireworks permitted only when sold as part of a consumer pack

Amendments to the Ticket Offences By-law are proposed that include a new fine of \$750 for failing to secure vacant buildings and \$500 for discarding cigarettes in an unsafe manner.

Strategic Analysis

CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS IN EXISTING HOMES

Carbon monoxide is an odourless, colourless, deadly gas. It can be produced in lethal amounts and go undetected for long periods of time when a fuel burning appliance such as a furnace is not operating properly, or when portable generators are operating indoors, or when barbecue appliances with still hot coals are brought indoors.

The Building By-law requires the installation of carbon monoxide (CO) alarming devices in every new building containing a residential occupancy and which also contains a fuel-fired appliance, or a vehicle parking garage. CO alarming devices are relatively inexpensive, approximately \$50 per unit. The unit may be either hard-wired, electrically plugged-in, or battery operated.

Every year, several close calls have been recorded in Vancouver and in British Columbia, with some resulting in death. In 2014, a family of five nearly perished when their furnace was operating improperly and carbon monoxide was leaking into the home. Just last month, a family of four people in Ashcroft, B.C. died as a result of carbon monoxide poisoning due to a malfunctioning appliance. In both cases, there were no carbon monoxide alarming devices installed in the homes.

A new Fire By-law provision is proposed that will make the installation of CO alarming devices mandatory in all existing apartment buildings and dwelling units, including single family homes, which contain a fuel-fired appliance, or an attached garage.

Locations within a dwelling which would require a CO alarming device are stipulated in the Building By-law. For example, in a multi-family building where each unit has a natural gas or a wood-burning fireplace, a CO alarming device is required in each bedroom or outside the bedroom within 5 m of the bedroom door. In a multi-family building where there are no fireplaces or other fuel-fired appliance, but there is a parking garage or a boiler room in the basement, only those dwelling units which share a common floor or wall with the parking garage or the boiler room require a CO alarming device in each bedroom or outside the bedroom within 5 m of the bedroom door.

It is proposed that the requirements for a CO alarming device become effective on the date of enactment of this Fire By-law amendment by-law. CO alarming devices are readily available in hardware stores and supermarkets. VFRS will inform the public through its Public Information Officer issuing a media release, providing additional information on the city website, and inclusion into the city's print advertisement. Enforcement will be similar to the enforcement of the current requirement for smoke alarms to be installed retroactively in existing homes. VFRS will not be actively going door to door into each single family residence to inspect. VFRS will, however, respond to complaints and will include CO alarming devices in the list of items to be checked in buildings that are routinely inspected.

Many jurisdictions in North America already have legislation mandating CO alarming devices in existing homes. In the United States, twenty-six states have enacted

statutes requiring alarming devices in existing homes. In Canada, the Yukon Territory and the Province of Ontario have enacted legislation in 2013 and 2014 respectively.

We have consulted with the Provincial Office of the Fire Commissioner and they are in agreement with the objective of making CO alarming devices retroactive in existing homes.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications for the City for the implementation of CO alarming devices in existing homes.

For a building owner, at least one CO alarming device will be required in each dwelling unit affected. Each unit costs approximately \$50.

SMOKE ALARMS IN EXISTING HOMES

Since 1979, all new houses and multi-family dwellings in the City and in the Province were required to have hard-wired smoke alarms installed in accordance with the building code. Existing houses and multi-family dwellings were not required to comply with the new requirement.

In 2000, Fire By-law 8191 required that existing multi-family dwelling buildings have hard-wired smoke alarms installed retroactively, although existing single family homes remain exempted.

In 2010, the Province enacted legislation requiring smoke alarms to be installed in all existing dwelling units, including single family homes. Smoke alarms were permitted to be battery-operated if the dwelling unit was constructed before 1979.

In 2015, the current Fire By-law harmonized with the provincial Fire Code and mandated all existing single family dwellings to be provided with smoke alarms and permitted them to be battery-operated. However, in existing multi-family buildings, the requirement for smoke alarms to be hard-wired was unchanged.

Today many older multi-family buildings still are not equipped with smoke alarms. The cost of installing hard-wired smoke alarms in a finished building may be prohibitive and cause financial hardship for many building owners. Many of these buildings contain asbestos in the walls, floors and ceilings. Drilling through them to install the wiring for smoke alarms would result in costly asbestos abatement work and refinishing.

Staff propose to amend the Fire By-law to harmonize with the provincial Fire Code and allow battery-operated smoke alarms to be used in multi-family buildings that were constructed before 1979. The proposed amendment will relieve the financial burden while providing an acceptable level of life safety to the building occupants. The cost of a typical battery-operated smoke alarm is \$15.

Financial implications

There are no financial implications for the city.

The cost to building owners will be reduced.

OPERATION MANUALS

Operation manuals are currently required in the Fire By-law to provide pertinent information to responding firefighters about the fire protection equipment installed in a high rise building.

Operation manuals are a unique-to-Vancouver requirement. It was intended that a manual which was separate from the building's fire safety plan be prepared and placed in a locked cabinet installed in the main lobby of the building. Operation manuals contain much of the same information found in the fire safety plans that are required already by the Fire By-law.

For efficiency in administration, and to reduce the cost to building owners and developers of having to produce additional documents, staff propose to delete the requirement in the Fire By-law for operation manuals. The information required in the operation manual will be incorporated into the fire safety plan, a copy of which will be located at the central alarm and control facility in the main lobby of the building.

Staff has consulted with industry and businesses that prepare fire safety plans and operation manuals. They are in agreement with this proposal.

Financial implications

There are no financial implications to the city.

The cost to building owners will be reduced.

ALL HAZARDS EMERGENCY PLANS

Recent events highlighted the need for evacuation plans in case of emergency that is unrelated to fire. Events such as earthquake, flood, bomb threats, bio-hazard, chemical exposure, active shooter, etc. require procedures or evacuation protocol which may be similar or may be significantly different from procedures used in a fire emergency.

An all-hazard emergency plan requires consideration of several factors, including:

1. Nature of emergency
2. Design and construction of the building
3. Type of occupancy of the building
4. Number of occupants
5. Availability of security personnel to investigate
6. Protocol for security personnel to mitigate the risk

Staff propose to introduce into the Appendix of the Fire By-law a reference to an all-hazards plan for office high rises. The Appendix to the Fire By-law is not part of the actual By-law, but provides information for background and explanatory purposes only and does not form part of the requirements.

The reference is a guide published by the National Fire Protection Association entitled "Guidelines to Developing Emergency Action Plans for All-Hazard Emergencies in High-Rise Office Buildings". At this time such a guide is available only for high rise office buildings; none are available for residential or other types of buildings.

The document is published as a guide, and not a standard, because the provisions in it are simply recommendations rather than standards. At present, there are no qualification standards or training for persons preparing such a document. Until such time as a standard is developed, an all-hazard emergency plan that is prepared for a building is considered a recommended practice.

The purpose for referencing the NFPA guide in the Appendix of the By-law is for code users, security consultants, engineers, architects, and building owners to have a reference document that can assist them in preparing such a plan. An all-hazard plan could readily be integrated with the fire safety plan required for the building.

Financial implications

There are no financial implications.

FIREWORKS

It is proposed to remove the prohibition on roman candles in the Fire By-law and allow the sale of "small" roman candles only when they are part of a "consumer pack".

The previous Fire By-law 8191 (2000), had provisions which allowed small roman candles only to be sold as part of a consumer pack. That provision was deleted in 2004 when small roman candles were banned outright in the City. This was a Vancouver regulation which was unique in Canada - unique from all other jurisdictions where the sale and discharge of consumer fireworks were still allowed.

The objective of the previous Fire By-law changes was to prevent fireworks that shoot flaming balls a long distance from being too easily accessible at low cost to the consumer. The concern was that the consumer subsequently uses these inexpensive fireworks inappropriately and dangerously, such as aiming at targets, persons, vehicles, or buildings during Halloween.

By restricting small roman candles to be part of a consumer pack or outright banning them, the City attempted to remove easy access to them.

The notion of "consumer pack" has been officially recognized in the Federal Explosives Regulations only recently, in 2013. In the Regulations, customers are not allowed to handle fireworks prior to purchase, unless the fireworks were part of a consumer pack.

Consumer packs must be packaged by the manufacturer and not the retail store vendor. However, consumer packs are not defined or further described in the Regulations.

Staff propose to amend the Fire By-law to allow small roman candles again but only when they are part of a consumer pack. A consumer pack will be defined in the Fire By-law as "six or more consumer fireworks which are packaged together and sold as a unit".

There is no practical way to distinguish a roman candle from many other types of fireworks based on the finished product or packaging. Roman candles come in a variety of lengths, diameters, firing distance, and pyrotechnic effects. The Federal Regulations describe a roman candle as consisting of a single tube inside of which may contain between 5 to 13 flaming balls being discharged at regular intervals once it is lit. The problem is a roman candle may be sold under a countless variety of product names without any reference to it being a roman candle.

Fireworks which are not labelled roman candles can have the same potential to cause serious harm to a person or damage to property, and yet are permitted in the Fire By-law. For example, "cakes" are permitted fireworks which consist of several short roman candles (about 15) that are tied together in a bundle to appear as one large firework. "Barrages" are permitted fireworks which consist of about 4 long roman candles that are tied together in a bundle to appear as one larger firework.

The outright prohibition of roman candles has not achieved the desired goal of minimizing fire damage by fireworks, while at the same time has caused much confusion among manufacturers, vendors, inspectors, and the general public.

For efficiency in administration, and effectiveness in minimizing damage caused by fireworks, staff will continue to focus on the enforcement of safe vending locations, safe retail practices, and the safe discharge of consumer fireworks by the public. Furthermore Fire and Rescue Services had been and will continue to work closely with the industry group to better educate and inform the public on the safe use of fireworks.

The Fire By-law already contains a prohibition against pointing fireworks at a person, animal, building, or thing. The introduction of fireworks offences in the Ticket Offences By-law and other fireworks related changes in the new Fire By-law 2015 provided an effective tool for enforcement. An MTI ticket for a fireworks offence, which can be issued by either a fire inspector, or a police constable, is \$500 per violation. In addition, the current Fire By-law authorizes the Fire Chief to seize, without compensation, all other fireworks from a person found in violation of the Fire By-law.

By focussing enforcement at the retail level, and allowing small roman candles to be sold only when part of a consumer pack, inexpensive but dangerous shooting devices will be less accessible to the general public. This will assist in reducing the overall number of injuries and property damage from fireworks during Halloween.

The Canadian National Fireworks Association had been consulted with the proposed changes, and they are in agreement.

Financial implications

There are no financial implications.

NEW TICKET OFFENCES

It is proposed to amend the Ticket Offences By-law and add a new fine of \$500 for a fire alarm activation which is found to be caused by a malicious person.

It is proposed also to add to the Ticket Offences By-law a new fine of \$500 for discarding cigarettes in a hazardous location. This is to discourage the careless action of individuals who throw away cigarettes or other burning material which may still be lit, or smouldering, into an area that creates a fire and life safety risk. Persons who discard smoking material onto a pile of dry vegetation, grass, debris, or other flammable or combustible materials would be subject to the fine.

It is proposed that Council authorize the Fire Chief and the Police to issue tickets for malicious false alarm, and careless discarding of smoking materials.

It is proposed to amend the Ticket Offences By-law and add a new fine of \$750 if a building is found to be vacant and in an unsecured state. The current Fire By-law requires that vacant buildings must be secured against unauthorized entry. Vacant buildings frequently become the target of vandalism and arson. While fire department access to the interior of the building in the event of a fire must not be made unduly difficult, vacant buildings must be locked, and accessible windows and doors must be barricaded to prevent unauthorized entry.

It is proposed to amend the Ticket Offences By-law to add fines of \$500 if a person fails to install a CO alarming device.

RADIO ANTENNAE SYSTEM

It is recommended that Council receive for information the following report on the work staff has been engaged in on the potential requirement for a radio antennae system in buildings.

Lack of communication by first responders put citizens inside a building at risk if first responders such as firefighters, police and ambulance cannot communicate the needs of a citizen in distress to each other or to incident command outside of the building. It is essential for effective firefighting and emergency response and for the safety of firefighters and occupants of a building to be able to relay critical information about fire and life safety hazards in the building and to be able to direct them to safety.

Emergency first responders rely on radio equipment that receive and send radio signals via communication towers located throughout the city. Unlike consumer radios or

“walkie-talkies” which transmit signals through the air directly from one radio to another, emergency first responder radio signals must be transmitted to a communication tower then repeated back to the receiver. This way, radio traffic can be monitored by EComm and by critical incident commanders who are based outside the building so that any emergent situation can be managed.

Today’s buildings are designed to be green. Windows are required by the Building By-law to have minimum thermal loss. Low-E glass provides the required performance for sustainability objectives. However Low-E (low emissivity) glass also prevents radio waves from passing through it. Also radio waves cannot penetrate earth, and concrete walls and floors. The result is that first responders’ emergency communication by radio is compromised.

Vancouver Fire and Rescue uses a mobile vehicle capable of repeating radio signals to reduce the loss of signal strength around a dense population of high rises in the downtown core. However, these repeaters have limited effectiveness to penetrate concrete and low-e glass throughout a building.

Solutions to this problem are readily available on the market. Known variously as a repeater system, in-building communication system, bi-directional antennae system, two-way radio communication enhancement system, et cetera, for the purpose of this report, they are called Radio Antennae Systems. These systems basically are comprised of antennae installed outside of a building, and antennae or amplifiers installed throughout the inside of a building. This antennae system carries and amplifies radio signals from inside to the outside of the building, and vice versa.

Staff is currently working with the building industry to create a by-law which, it is proposed, will mandate the installation of Radio Antennae Systems in new buildings, other than small buildings that meet criteria, and in existing buildings that undergo an extensive alteration such that if the installation of a sprinkler system is triggered, the installation of a Radio Antennae System will also be triggered.

Other local jurisdictions such as the cities of Victoria, Surrey, and Coquitlam have already implemented by-laws for the installation of Radio Antennae Systems, while several other jurisdictions in the Lower Mainland are developing similar by-laws.

Implications/Related Issues/Risk (if applicable)

Financial

There are no financial implications for the city.

CONCLUSION

This is the first set of proposed amendments to the Fire By-law after a regulatory review was completed in 2015. These amendments provide for further safety enhancements and efficiency in administration.

The most significant proposals are for the requirement for carbon monoxide alarms in all existing homes, and allowing battery-operated smoke alarms in older multi-family dwelling buildings.

The proposed amendments, together with amendments to the Ticket Offences By-law balance increase in fire and life safety levels in premises throughout the city, and cost.

* * * * *

BY-LAW NO. _____

**A By-law to amend Fire By-law No. 11312
Regarding fire safety, carbon monoxide alarms,
smoke alarms and housekeeping**

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VANCOUVER, in public meeting, enacts as follows:

1. This By-law amends the indicated provisions of Fire By-law 11312.
2. In Division A, Article 1.4.1.2., Council:
 - (a) strikes out the definition of “*roman candle*”; and
 - (b) adds, in alphabetical order:

“*Consumer pack* means six or more *consumer fireworks* which are packaged and sold together as a unit”.
3. In Division B, Article 2.1.3.3., Council:
 - (a) strikes out Clause (7)(b) and substitutes:

“b) a *dwelling unit* permitted to be constructed before *smoke alarms* were required by the *Building By-law*”; and
 - (b) strikes out Sentences (4) to (6), and renumbers Sentence (7) as Sentence (4).
4. In Division B, after Article 2.1.3.8, Council adds:

“2.1.3.9. Carbon Monoxide Alarms

 - 1) This Article applies to every *building* that contains a *residential occupancy*, a *care occupancy* with individual *suites*, or a *care occupancy* containing sleeping rooms not within a *suite*, and that also contains:
 - a) a fuel-burning *appliance*, or
 - b) a *storage garage*.
 - 2) Carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed in accordance with the *Building By-law*.”
5. In Division B, Table 2.16.1.1., after the entry for “**2.1.3.8 Commissioning of Life Safety and Fire Protection Systems**”, Council adds:

“

2.1.3.9. Carbon Monoxide Alarms	
(2)	[F44,F81-OS3.4]

”

6. In Division B, Sentence 2.8.2.4.(1), Council strikes out “provide a firefighting operations manual that includes, but is not limited to” and substitutes “include”.

7. In Division B, Council strikes out Sentence 2.8.2.4.(2).

8. In Division B, after Article 2.4.2.2., Council adds:

“2.4.2.3. Discarded Smoking or Burning Materials

1) Cigarettes, cigars, or any other lighted smoking materials, or any burning materials shall not be discarded in such a manner as to create a risk of fire or explosion.”

9. In Division B, Article 2.4.5.1., at the beginning, Council adds “(1)”.

10. In Division B, to Table 3.9.1.1., in numerical order, Council adds:

“

2.4.2.3. Discarded Smoking or Burning Materials	
(1)	[F01- OS1.1]
	[F01- OP1.1]

”

11. In Division B, Sentence 2.4.5.1.(1), at the end, Council strikes out:

“(See Appendix A).”

12. In Division B, Sentence 2.4.5.3.(1) at the end, Council adds “(See Appendix A).”

13. In Division B, Appendix A, Council inserts:

“

A-2.4.5.2. Open Air Fires. Before a permit is issued for an open air fire, the applicant should propose measures for the prevention of fire spread, to the satisfaction of the *Fire Chief*. Conditions of the permit may include, without limitation, conditions related to: establishing sufficient clear space between the fire and adjacent buildings, other combustibles and woodlands; limits on the size and height of the pile of combustibles to be burned; wind conditions; fire control measures such as hoses and water tanks; and, if a receptacle is to be used, the design of the receptacle.

A-2.4.5.3. Barbeques This By-law does not prohibit the use of propane barbeques on balconies, provided the fuel lines are maintained and the tanks are labelled by an approved agency, and are safety capped. Safety measures should be observed

regarding clearances to underside of overhead decks or other structures and other combustible surfaces, and adequate ventilation around the unit.”

14. In Division B, Article 5.7.1.3., Council:

(a) re-numbers Sentences (1) through(5) as (2) through (6);

(b) adds in numerical order:

“1) No person shall possess or discharge any *firecrackers* or *firework* that is prohibited by the Explosives Regulations of Canada.”; and

(c) strikes out re-numbered Sentence (2) and substitutes:

“2) No person shall purchase, sell, offer for sale, or supply

a) roman candles with an outside diameter 20 mm or less, except as part of a *consumer pack* in which roman candles constitute not more than 25 percent of the total number of *fireworks* in the *consumer pack*,

b) any *firework* that is prohibited by the Explosives Regulations of Canada, or

c) *firecrackers*.”

15. In Division B, Sentence 5.7.1.5.(13), Council strikes out Clauses (a), (b) and (c), and substitutes:

“

a) store more than 1000 kg of *fireworks* on the premises, including *fireworks* that are displayed for sale, or

b) smoke, or suffer, permit or allow any person to smoke in any room where *consumer fireworks* are stored, displayed or sold.”

16. In Division B, Council deletes Subsection 5.7.3. (**Transporting Explosives and Fireworks**).

17. In Division B, after Sentence 2.1.3.1.(2), Council adds:

“3) No locking devices shall be installed on fire department connections unless they are *acceptable* to the *Fire Chief*.”

18. In Division B, Sentence 2.8.1.1.(1), Council adds at the end:

“(see Appendix A)”

19. In Division B, Appendix A, Council adds in the appropriate order:

“A-2.8.1.1.(1). Emergency procedures for all hazards and incidents other than a fire emergency, such as earthquake, flood, active shooter, should be prepared whenever possible and in consultation with the applicable regulatory authorities. These all hazards emergency plans could be integrated with, or appended to, the fire safety plan for the building. A document published by NFPA, “Guidelines to Developing

Emergency Action Plans for All-Hazard Emergencies in High-Rise Office Buildings”, provides guidance.”

20. In Division B, after Sentence 2.8.2.5.(2), Council adds:

“3) The fire safety plan for a *building* not within the scope of Subsection 3.2.6. of Division B of the *Building By-law* shall be kept in an *acceptable* box at an *acceptable* location near the principal entrance to the *building*.”

21. In Division B, Sentence 6.1.1.5.(1), Council strikes out the phrase “(See Appendix A)”.

22. In Division C, Article 1.3.1.1., Council strikes out Sentence (1) and substitutes:

“1) The *owner* shall allow the *Fire Chief* or any member of the fire department authorized by the *Fire Chief* to enter any *building* or premises at any reasonable time for the purpose of administering and enforcing this by-law.”

23. In Division C, after Article 1.3.1.15., Council adds:

“

1.3.1.16. Posting a Permit

1) The *owner* or *constructor* shall ensure that a copy of the *permit* authorizing the work or *occupancy* is posted conspicuously on the site or is affixed to a *building* during the entire project.”

24. In Division C, after Sentence 1.2.1.11.(2), Council adds:

“

3) No person shall cause a fire alarm system to be activated, or permit, suffer or allow the activation of a fire alarm system, when there is no fire or emergency.

4) No person shall cause a false report of a fire, or permit, suffer or allow the false reporting of a fire.”

25. A decision by a court that any part of this By-law is illegal, void, or unenforceable severs that part from this By-law, and is not to affect the balance of this By-law.

Schedule 1

**Table 8.1
Fire By-Law**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Fire Chief	Activity creating life safety concerns	2.1.2.2.(1) Division B	\$500.00
	No smoke alarm in dwelling unit	2.1.3.3.(1) Division B	\$500.00
	No CO alarming device in dwelling unit	2.1.3.9.(2) Division B	\$500.00
	Fail to provide portable fire extinguisher	2.1.5.1.(1) Division B	\$500.00
	Fire doors held open	2.2.2.4.(4) Division B	\$500.00
	Accumulate combustible materials	2.4.1.1.(1) Division B	\$750.00
	Accumulate combustible materials in service area or means of egress	2.4.1.1.(2) Division B	\$750.00
	Fail to secure vacant building	2.4.6.1.(1) Division B	\$750.00
	Fail to use/inspect/maintain approved Commercial Cooking Equipment exhaust or fire protection system	2.6.1.9.(2) Division B	\$500.00
	Exceed Occupant Load	2.7.1.3.(4) Division B	\$750.00
	Fail to maintain egress	2.7.1.6.(1) Division B	\$750.00
	Fail to illuminate exit lighting/signs	2.7.3.1.(2) Division B	\$500.00
	Fail to inspect/test/maintain/recharge portable fire extinguisher	6.2.1.1.(1) Division B	\$500.00
Fail to maintain fire alarm/voice communication system	6.3.1.1.(1) Division B	\$750.00	
	Fail to inspect/test/maintain	6.4.1.1.(1) Division B	\$750.00

	water-based fire protection system		
	Fail to install/inspect/test/maintain a smoke alarm	6.7.1.1.(1) Division B	\$500.00
	Fail to inspect/test/maintain a CO alarming device	6.7.1.1.(3) Division B	\$500.00

**Table 8.2
Fire By-Law**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Fire Chief	Discard smoking or burning materials	2.4.2.3.(1) Division B	\$500.00
Police Officer	Light or maintain outdoor fire without permit	2.4.5.1.(1) Division B	\$500.00
	Smoking or open flame in tent/air-supported structure	2.9.3.3.(1) Division B	\$500.00
	Sell fireworks without a permit	5.7.1.1.(1) Division B	\$500.00
	Sell fireworks to a person under 19 years of age	5.7.1.3.(2) Division B	\$500.00
	Point fireworks at any person/animal/building/thing	5.7.1.3.(3) Division B	\$500.00
	Possess or discharge fireworks by a person under 19 years of age	5.7.1.3.(4) Division B	\$500.00
	Sell firecrackers, bottle rockets or roman candles	5.7.1.3.(1) Division B	\$500.00
	Sell fireworks to any person not holding a valid consumer fireworks permit	5.7.1.5.(1) Division B	\$500.00
	Possess fireworks without a consumer fireworks permit	5.7.1.5.(4) Division B	\$500.00
	Fail to comply with the conditions on the consumer fireworks permit	5.7.1.5.(5) Division B	\$500.00
	Fail to comply with Fire	1.2.1.1.(1) Division C	\$500.00

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
	Chief Order		
	Activate Fire alarm system	1.2.1.11.(3) Division C	\$500.00
	False report of Fire	1.2.1.11.(4) Division C	\$500.00